

by the Treaty of Versailles; in effect it was that no private interests, implying American bankers as well as others, were in a position to make loans while German securities were so heavily pledged.

It is believed entirely possible now that a slashing of reparations to the tune of some thirty billion marks, as Premier Bonar Law suggested, would remove the mortgage which the bankers pointed out existed against German industrial revival and productivity, and thus pressure Germany to accept aid in the form of a loan through private banking interests.

It may be stated in this connection that the Administration took precisely the same view of the loan question as did the bankers in their capacity as private financiers.

In view of the situation over reparations, the threat that France may assume a "lone hand" attitude, the belief of this Government that a settlement of reparations is urgent and the big pre-requisite to a general economic conference, it is not unlikely that the Harding Administration is seeking the advice of private financiers who are in a position to acquire a grasp of the situation. The conference between Mr. Morgan and Secretary Hughes would seem to lend color to this assumption.

Theodore Burton's Views.

Representative Theodore E. Burton (Rep., Ohio), a member of the world war debt funding commission, to-day told the Washington Association of Credit Men that he believed the indemnity imposed upon Germany is too great. He said he believed the world will suffer economically if the allied governments insist on such a payment. It is known that Mr. Burton's views reflect fairly accurately the views of the Administration.

"I shall not for a moment advocate the release of Germany from the paying of an indemnity as great as she can bear," he said. "But at the same time it is not desirable to reduce that people to a condition of economic collapse upon them, as well as upon generations unborn, a burden so staggering that they are unable to carry it. It is not merely not best for them; it is not best for the rest of the world."

The reparations imposed on Germany was fixed in April 1921, at 132,000,000,000 gold marks, more than \$30,000,000,000 in American money. I need not say that to impose a burden of this kind on a country whose total wealth is probably not more than \$70,000,000,000, is something altogether beyond her ability to pay. Any dissonance of the situation must recognize that the reparations demanded are altogether beyond what Germany can furnish and the attempt to collect them is an injury, not only to that country, but to the economic, social and political life of the world."

AUSTRIA ON ROAD TO ECONOMIC REFORM

Bank of Issue Shares and Internal Loan Well Taken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, Dec. 13.—Shares for 30,000,000 of the bank of issue have been fully subscribed and the 6,000,000 internal gold loan has been almost entirely taken up. To supplement financial reconstruction and make Austria independent of foreign coal and hydro-electricity of the railways is going forward rapidly. Due to steps taken for the stabilization of the crown it has been possible to interest foreign capital in this project.

Hugo Stinnes, who is expected to confer here with Chancellor Seipel, probably will give the scheme a strong impetus. Stinnes has raised \$10,000,000 in France for the same purpose. There is an unconfirmed rumor that American capitalists also have made offers. Austrian water power resources could almost completely meet the needs of the entire country.

LOST AVIATORS FELL THIS SIDE OF BORDER

Their Plane Last Seen Low Over the Desert.

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 13.—Col. Francis R. Marshall and Lieut. Charles L. Weber, army aviators, lost while flying from San Diego to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., last Thursday, went down near their destination. It was indicated in a short message received here to-night from Col. B. Wynans, who is directing the search. It was definitely established, according to the message, that the plane was seen flying low over the Pecos River desert, near the Twin Buttes and between the Santa Rita and Whetstone mountains. Troops and planes are concentrating the search in that area.

COAST GUARD CUTTERS TRAIL TWO RUM SHIPS

Watch Schooners Off Massachusetts Coast.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Coast Guard officials today said two schooners under observation to-night. Off Nantucket the Coast Guard cutter Aqueduct was following in the wake of the French schooner Silver, which was seen on that island to-day. The schooner, on that island to-day, said he had 2,000 cases of liquor aboard. He was on a passage from Antwerp for Cuba, he said, and came here only because he was short of supplies. The Coast Guard cutter Osage was sent from Portland, Me., on reports that the British schooner Nathalia J. Nelson was standing off Cape Cod. The three mile mark off Gloucester was a cargo of rum.

WOULD BAR NEW BUSES

Trolley Receivers Complain of Competition.

The receivers of the Steiway trolley lines that cross the Queensboro Bridge got an order from Justice Van Sicken in the Queens Supreme Court yesterday authorizing them to take action restraining a new bus line that opened Monday between Lexington avenue, Manhattan, and the Woodside car barns. The new buses, charging ten cents, have been doing a rushing business and the receivers say they are competing with the trolleys.

ARRESTED WITH LIQUOR

Victor St. Denis, a chauffeur of Flatbush, N. Y., yesterday was held in \$500 bail by Magistrate Cohn in the West Farms Court on a charge of illegally transporting liquor. He was arrested by Policeman Mayer of the Bronx Park station when 650 bottles of Canadian whisky were found in an automobile he was driving.

GOING TO CHAIR FRIENDLESS

Joseph Jaworski, who is to be put to death at Sing Sing to-night for shooting Mrs. Micheline Marchelski, near Jamestown, was said last night to be a friendless man. He has never had a visitor, and no one has ever inquired after him. Attendants say that even now he is not understood why he is to be put to death.

NEAR EAST PARLEY CLOSE TO RUPTURE

Attitude of Turks on Minorities Threatens Break-up of Conference.

REJECT ALLIES' PLANS

Would Bar Welfare Workers and Refuse Armenian Homeland.

CURZON IN FIRM STAND

Blames Turks for Decimating Armenians and Hints at British Withdrawal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. LAURANNIS, Dec. 13.—The Near East conference is in a serious danger of a rupture in consequence of the intractable attitude of the Turks over the question of minorities. The American delegation is trying to play the role of intermediary in the tense situation over this issue.

A flat refusal by the Turks to accept any aid or surveillance from Christian welfare workers in Turkey, coupled with the even more positive refusal to give any national home to the Armenians within her boundaries, has brought about a situation in which the Allies find themselves practically at bay before the Turks and will be compelled to break off these negotiations unless another night's reflection causes the Turks to change their attitude.

The Turks are holding a meeting to-night, and Ismet Pasha to-morrow again will face Lord Curzon and his colleagues with what seems must be their final answer to the practically universal demand from the outside world that a new system be instituted which will render massacres in Turkey impossible.

Child Confers With Ismet.

Following a disappointing session this morning, at which the Turks rejected virtually all the Allies' proposals, Ambassador Child called on Ismet Pasha and is understood to have tried to get him to accept a compromise providing for an international commission of surveillance, with a Turk as a member, which would get around the Turkish idea that such an institution is a violation of their sovereignty. Mr. Child was greatly encouraged by the talk.

The shadow of further massacres and new wars has fallen plainly over the conference as the result of the determined stand suddenly assumed by Lord Curzon in reply to the Turks' reiteration of their refusal to accept any interference regarding Christian minorities.

Emphasizing the serious stage the conference has reached, Lord Curzon said to friends to-night: "The Christian nations must yield on this demand, and if the Turks will not concede this then the conference must break."

In Turkish circles the charge is made to-night that the Allies have failed to drive some of their bargains, such as Mosul, and rather than go before the world on such material issues are trying to have the conference break on a moral one. As the Turks see it, the question of minorities involves directly their sovereignty and go transcends any other question.

On the allied side, it is a moral question upon which the whole Christian world is unanimous and on which they cannot yield. The only compromise which the Turks are willing to make to-night is to accept the same clauses that are in the treaties with Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia regarding minorities, which would merely permit an investigation of the League of Nations after massacres have occurred, whereas the Allies' demand is for the institution of either a committee of the League of Nations or an international commission to be permanently resident in Turkey to watch over the Turks.

Turks Call It Dismemberment.

This is what the Turks say they will never accept. In the discussion to-day it was developed: First—That on the subject of a home for Armenians in Cilicia or elsewhere the Turks were adamant, demanding that this was really an attempt to dismember Turkey.

Second—That instead of allowing all Greeks in Constantinople to remain the Turks insist that only those born there can remain, thus cutting down the number of 200,000. More than this, they demand the immediate removal from Constantinople of the Greek patriarchate and all its institutions, which goes back to Constantinople and was even recognized by Mohammed the Conqueror.

Third—That they refuse the Allies' demand that Christians be allowed to be conscripted into the Turkish army.

Fourth—That they have accepted the demand that Christians shall have so-called freedom of movement, provided it means leaving Turkey. However, they are now compelling every Christian of military status to pay 30 Turkish pounds to leave Constantinople.

Fifth—That they utterly refuse to go far further to join the League of Nations or to submit to its control, and are pointing out that the United States is not a member.

Lord Curzon's Attack.

It was after these various points had been made by the Turks that Lord Curzon brought matters practically to a crisis in a speech to the Turks that surprised everyone by its firmness. Referring to the refusal of the Turks to the world's demand for a home for Armenians, he said that the Armenian question was one of the greatest scandals of the world, but yet the Turks had the effrontery to say that the Armenians had brought on their troubles themselves.

"How is it," he asked, "that the 2,000,000 Armenians who used to live in Anatolia, now are reduced to 150,000? Did they kill themselves, or did they leave Anatolia voluntarily? Why are they scattered over all the neighboring countries if all they would have to do is to go back home and be embraced by the Turkish Government?"

The eyes of the world, he insisted, were turned to the Turk and the world demanded that these wretched people should not be left any longer without any more protection than the Turkish Government might be pleased to accord them.

FOUND NOTHING?

If an, see and it is advertised. The Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

IRELAND PREPARING TO SEND ENVOYS TO FOREIGN STATES

Diplomats Will Be Named for Washington, London and Paris—Labor Members Object to Expense of Putting Tim Healy in Vice-Regal Lodge.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13 (Associated Press).—

The Free State Minister for Foreign Affairs announced to-day the intention of the Government to appoint Irish diplomatic representatives in Washington, London and Paris.

The committee appointed to endeavor to bring about peace throughout the Free State, is regarded as merely a re-echo of a general economic conference of the discordant factions. The only persons with whom any fruitful negotiations could take place are persons liable to arrest, and it is not considered that they will risk revealing their whereabouts.

The cost of installing the new Governor-General was the subject of protests from the Laborites. The estimates would provide 110,000 for the upkeep of the Vice-regal Lodge. The Laborites objected to this price for "putting Tim

VENIZELLOS TURNING TO FRANCE FOR AID

Alleged Letter Quotes Him Saying 'Britain Is a Living Corpse.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. SALONIKA, Dec. 13.—An extract from a letter purporting to have been written by ex-Premier Venizelos to the members of the revolutionary committee, which constitutes a sensational obstacle to the revival of Anglo-Greek relations, has reached THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent from an authoritative and revolutionary source. The extract reads: "Great Britain is only a living corpse. Consequently Greece must make a decisive step towards an understanding with France."

A copy of the letter fell into the hands of F. L. Lindley, British Minister, and this together with the execution of the Ministers, against which he lodged his Government's protest, led to his departure from Athens.

The letter, genuine or not, is a diplomatic barrier between Greece and England, and it increases the difficulties of the revolutionary Government in obtaining credits to purchase grain to aid the million Greek refugees. Greece's efforts to gain financial help of the Powers are received with coldness because of the execution of the Ministers and lack of confidence in the present Ministry.

Relations with the British have been broken off completely since Minister Lindley left and the Italians threaten to sever relations also. The American Charge d'Affaires has not resumed diplomatic relations with the revolutionary government. With the exception of the French all Governments are holding conspicuously aloof.

Executions Held Illegal.

The trial of the Goumaris Ministers is popularly held illegal because it was before a military tribunal which ignored the constitutional provision giving the defendants the right to a trial before a tribunal elected by Parliament. Many Greeks insist the executions might have been avoided, if Venizelos, who has great influence with the Government, had spoken a word to avert them.

With I. Alexander, formerly Greek Minister to Switzerland, taking charge of the foreign office in Athens yesterday, after hesitating because he opposed the recent executions, and with the revolutionary colonels mostly departing for the Thracian front and turning their attention to the reorganization of the army, the Greek revolution is practically at an end. Col. Piliotis, leader of the revolutionaries, has admitted that their job is done and has promised an early return to parliamentary Government.

On the allied side, the revolutionary movement is headless because many leading royalists either have been finished off or have fled the country. Greek politics probably will be stagnant until the Greek revolutionaries are dead tired of political upheavals and the young opposition has developed no leaders.

Plans of the Royalists.

Col. Metaxas, a leader of the royalists, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent their program consisted in restoration of individual freedom. But his real aim was a general amnesty for all royalists and anti-Venizelists divide the country, but the former cannot produce Venizelos and the latter have no rival candidate. When elections come, the issue will be between the extreme Venizelists and the moderates of all parties. The aged former President Zalmis, who is generally respected, is growing the moderates with a view to assuring constitutional government.

The Greeks once more are keenly conscious that they are dependent upon the Allies for their freedom and the issue against the Turks upon the Powers for loans and upon America for aid to millions of refugees. The Foreign Office and the revolutionary leaders are most anxious to promise that Greece will not embark upon any further military adventures—at least not all alone—and all express the hope that America will commend the Greek refugees from Asia Minor and Thrace.

A relative of Venizelos is quoted as saying the former Premier would return to Greece if sufficiently urged. But Venizelos, who has denied any intention of coming back, knows that the Greek people will not willingly submit to a dictatorial Government, which any national achievement demands. Venizelos is somewhat like an eagle grown up in a canary's cage. When he stretched his wings he smashed the cage. The Greek canaries have enjoyed the opportunity to flap their wings but will not follow the eagle upon his dizzy heights.

ENGLAND HEARS RADIO OF 25 U. S. AMATEURS

French Copy Signals Sent by Thirteen Americans.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 13.—First reports on the transatlantic tests of the American Radio Relay League, received at league headquarters to-day, show that twenty-five American amateurs were heard in England and thirteen in France. For the first time in the history of amateur radio, the French were successful in copying the signals from American amateurs. December 12 marked the start of the tests and they will continue until December 31.

The following American stations were heard by English amateurs: 1BGF, 1YK, 2EL, 2NZ, 2XAP, 2ZK, 2ZL, 3ZV, 3AGQ, 3AWV, 3BML, 3LY, 3RGT, 3HIG, 3ZY, 4FB, 4OI, 4ZS, 4ZW, 5ZS, 5XM, 4BX, 7PO, 5GQ, 2GK.

Stations heard by French amateurs: 3AGQ, 1YK, 1BGF, 1HOG, 2XAP, 2ZK, 3HIG, 1NX, 3FA, 3EL, 3HM, 2ZS, WIZ.

RURAL CREDITS WILL PRECEDE SUBSIDY

Administration Leaders Give In Under Pressure and Appeal to Harding.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Administration leaders decided to-day not to resist any movement in the Senate to replace the ship subsidy bill by a rural credits measure, and they are anxious to have President Harding recede from his position in opposition to such a substitution.

Senator Watson (Ind.) went to the White House to explain that it was useless to try to force through the subsidy bill in advance of a bill to grant relief to farmers. He was unable to see the President, but expects to confer with him in a day or two.

President Harding's stand in favor of the subsidy to the exclusion of all other legislation, save the supply bills, has caused worry to Administration leaders. There seems to be an overwhelming feeling in the Senate in favor of sidetracking that measure for legislation demanded by the farm bloc and the insurgents.

"The situation must be met frankly," says Senator Watson. "Enactment of an agricultural credits bill is an integral part of the Administration's legislative program, as enunciated by President Harding in his message to Congress. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee is considering a series of legislative proposals which undoubtedly will result in the reporting of such an agricultural credits bill to the Senate as the Administration favors."

"Personally I am in favor of the early passage of such a bill. I believe the subsidy bill can be and should be laid aside for such a bill at the proper time."

"Why should not an agricultural credits bill, which just as much a part of the Administration's legislative program as the supply bills, be taken up as was the Treasury appropriation bill? We can just as readily lay aside the subsidy bill for the agricultural credits bill as for one of the supply bills and that in my judgment is what will be done."

The farm bloc and the insurgents say the President must set on the band wagon and join the procession bent on enacting legislation to aid the farmers, or they will run over him roughshod.

As to the ship subsidy bill opponents of that measure say it never will reach a vote at this session and that if brought up in the next Congress it will be killed in a short order.

Chairman Jones of the Senate commerce committee closed his presentation speech on the subsidy bill to-day and Senator Piliotis (Pa.), who brought in the minority report, finished his report in opposition.

Senator La Follette (Wis.), leader of the insurgents, intends to cut loose to-morrow with a general attack on the ship subsidy bill, which he will arraign severely the ship subsidy bill and its sponsors.

\$25,500,000 SUPPLY BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Carries Appropriations for Commerce and Labor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House to-night passed the annual supply bill for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, carrying appropriations of \$25,500,000 for the former and \$6,500,000 for the latter.

The only fight was over an amendment by Representative Cable (Rep., Ohio), to increase the fund for the immigration service from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000. It was adopted, 156 to 51, over the protest of Chairman Madden of the Appropriations Committee, who declared the House had believed the smaller sum sufficient.

There was not a word of discussion over the item of \$1,240,000 for carrying out provisions of the Sheppard-Towner infancy and maternity act.

MAN-KILLING HUNTER FINED

Slayer Pays \$500 for Mistaking Doctor for a Deer.

HARTFORD, Me., Dec. 13.—Charles A. Hoak of Harrisburg, Pa., who was indicted under a Maine statute for the taking of human life while hunting last October, paid a fine of \$500 and court costs in the Supreme Judicial Court here to-day. He was discharged. Hoak shot and killed Dr. Lee Maynard of Philadelphia, whom he had mistaken for a deer.

BEER FLEBISCITE ADVERTED.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 13.—By a vote of 25 to 17 the British Columbia Legislature decided to drop for this season discussion of proposals to sell beer by the glass in the province. This disposes of a plan for a plebiscite on the question.

Will Rogers Yanks Gov. Allen Upon Stage and Is Called 'Impertinent'

Gov. Henry Allen of Kansas was yanked out of the wings and upon the stage of the "Ziegfeld Follies" last night by Will Rogers, and the audience insisted upon a speech. Gov. Allen said that he was only one of thousands who have been delighted by Will Rogers' "impertinence" and then the Governor expressed a hope that cowboy comedian would live forever.

"An Oklahoma feller never thought much of Rogers," applied R. B. "Why, before Henry Allen took hold of

Too Cold for Bare Heads at Funerals in Chicago

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Declaring that severe colds which frequently result seriously are contracted by mourners and friends removing their hats at funerals, Health Commissioner Bundenen to-day called upon the people of Chicago to dispense with that practice during the "present extreme cold spell."

"I am sure the immediate friends and relatives of the dead appreciate the danger attending the appearance of persons bareheaded at funerals," he said. "I want to impress on the mourning relatives that no disrespect is intended by this warning to seek to protect their health by retaining their hats in the open."

SAYS EUROPE NEEDS TO CUT ARMAMENTS

Debt Funding Commissioner Suggests More Rational Fiscal Policies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Hope that the "threat of chaos and decay which hangs over the world may be dispelled" was held out by Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, member of the Allied Debt Funding Commission, in an address to-night before the Washington Association of Credit Men.

"For Europe," he declared, "the remedy is not in cancellation of indebtedness to us, but in the adoption of more rational fiscal policies, the abatement of military expenses and in the substitution of relations more sensible and more just for the present attitude of distrust and repulsion."

Mr. Burton "while seeking to obey the mandate of the statute enacted by Congress for a debt commission," expressed the opinion that "it would be better if there were no rigid rule as to rates of interest on the term of the loan."

Declaring he "would not for a moment advocate the release of Germany from the paying of indemnity as great as she can bear," Mr. Burton said it was "not desirable to reduce that people to the conditions of serfs and impose upon them as well as upon generations unborn, a burden so staggering that they are unable to carry it."

Mr. Burton regretted the "wave of popular opinion" among some of the peoples of Europe, particularly of France, "which demands that reprisals be taken against Germany so heavy as to destroy her economic life. . . . thinking that Germany can only be adequately punished and France be vindicated by her recent war." Mr. Burton said that "the unbalanced budgets of foreign nations and the issuance of unlimited quantities of paper money," Mr. Burton asserted that "drastic reforms in budgets and in the fiscal importance, but how futile it is to discuss these points when the real root of the matter is in the moral disposition of the nations."

Mr. Burton added that while Europe was "in the present ferment" he could not agree with "those who feel Europe is waiting for the United States to be their guide, philosopher and friend" and believe "that her peoples would be doing in following our leadership and bonds of unity would exist akin to the sweet ties of the domestic nations."

He expressed the opinion that the United States could aid in the affairs of Europe best "by taking a firm stand for the fundamental principles of our foreign policy," such as the "open door everywhere," insistence upon "common use of international channels" and advocacy of the settlement of controversies between nations by arbitration."

MRS. STRONG'S ESTATE APPRAISED AT \$414,371

May Yohe's Former Husband to Get Monthly Income.

Mrs. Mary U. Strong, widow of former Mayor William L. Strong, who died in Lenox, Mass., July 27, 1921, left a gross estate of \$414,371, according to appraisal filed yesterday. The net estate was \$297,715.

Mrs. Strong's will, filed here August 25, 1921, gave to her daughter, Mrs. Albert H. Shattuck of 19 Washington Square, North, jewelry, personal effects and one-half of the residue was left in trust for her son, Putnam Bradley Strong, who was to get the income in monthly installments.

Mrs. Shattuck received \$50,000 before the will was executed, to counterbalance sums "much in excess of this" which Mrs. Strong had given to her son. He collected Mrs. Strong directed that his share in the estate, minus a \$25,000 gift to his present wife, revert at his death to the residuary estate.

Putnam Bradley Strong in 1902 eloped with May Yohe, vaudeville actress, once the wife of Lord Francis Hope and wearer of the Hope Diamond. This marriage was dissolved by divorce in Oregon eight years later, and in 1913 Mr. Strong married Norma Ashley.

BABY DIES FROM BURNS

Whirling Torch in Hand Sets Clothes Afire.

Josephine Kosmick, 2 years old, of 123 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday of a fatal burn from burns received earlier in the day. The child was caught fire when she whirled a burning piece of paper over her head while playing with other children. Patrolman Michael Kelly smothered the flames with his overcoat and took the child to the hospital.

GOVERNMENT WHIP CAPTURES SEAT

PORTSMOUTH, England, Dec. 13.—Several months ago it was said that the Government whip who was defeated in the general parliamentary election as member of the House of Commons for Reading, had been elected for Portsmouth, South. Col. Wilson received 14,301 votes as against 7,434 cast for the Independent Liberal candidate, Mr. Thomas.

The Governor says it's good to sit down there and listen to me tell the plain truth. I don't apply R. B. "Why, before Henry Allen took hold of

IMMIGRATION SERVICE BARS BOMB SUSPECT

Rules That William Linde Has to Leave America.

A board of special inquiry, appointed by the immigration authorities, yesterday excluded from the country William Linde, or Wolf Lindenfeld, who has been detained on Ellis Island since brought to America by the Department of Justice in connection with the Wall Street explosion of September 16, 1920.

Linde was arrested in Warsaw, Poland, several months ago. It was said in the action of the board of inquiry will not have any bearing on the charges which the Department of Justice has made against Linde in connection with the explosion.

William J. Burns, chief of the Department of Justice, may appeal from the decision of the board in an effort further to detain Linde. If he does the matter will be carried to the Bureau of Immigration in Washington.

BOWDOIN PICKS EDISON.

College Poll Has Him Greatest Living American.

BREWER, Me., Dec. 13.—Students at Bowdoin College think Thomas A. Edison the greatest living American. President Kenneth C. McMillan announced to-day, in making public the result of a poll at the college.

Woodrow Wilson ranks second and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts third. The runners up are Secretary of State Hughes, Charles W. Schwab and Chief Justice Taft, in the order named.

GOVERNORS ALL SET TO DODGE ON LIQUOR

Willing to Discuss Law Enforcement, but Not to Go on Record.

SAME WITH THE KLAN

White Sulphur Conference Is Admittedly Facing a 'Treading on Eggs.'

WILL WAIT ON PRESIDENT

Executives Prefer to See What Will Come of the Meeting in January.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 13.—Faced with issues upon which some action, or at least a form of definite expression is expected the national conference of Governors which will meet here to-morrow is "treading on eggs."

Strong minded men among the twenty-five or more Governors who will sit in, have declared themselves and have come to fight: First, on the Ku Klux Klan.

Second, on the prohibition issue as projected by the President.

Third, upon the issue of State taxes as involved with Federal taxes and.

Fourth, upon the cement trust, because of the necessity of cheap materials for roads.

Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana and others have come here with the determination to force consideration, and if possible, action on the subjects and then upon the general question of farm relief and other measures respectively of their sponsorship in Washington, which are deemed necessary to meet the demand of the rural communities.

Parker and Allen Ready.

Gov. Parker was on the ground early to exchange views and to sound his colleagues. He has much support. Because he must return to Louisiana he has been moved up on the program, and an effort is being made to move Gov. Allen of Kansas forward. Gov. Allen is scheduled to talk on the Klan. Gov. Parker is scheduled to talk on "Citizenship."

He will tell the Governors he cannot conceive